

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 51. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20 1813.

[Vol. 27.]

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY  
**SMITH AND BICKLEY.**  
PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

### CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

### FOR SALE,

#### Sixty Negroes.

THE Subscriber having determined to abandon the manufacture of Bagging, will offer at public sale at the Hotel in Lexington, on Wednesday the 22d day of December next, all the Negroes employed in said manufactory—consisting of

#### Men, Boys & women.

These negroes were selected with the view of being retained in my own service; purchasers will now have the opportunity of being benefited by my experience.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and be continued until the whole are sold. The terms will be 12 months credit, negotiable paper with an approved indorser, and ten per cent. deduction for prompt payment.

JOHN W. HUNT, 47-tds.

DR. PINDELL takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has recommenced the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, &c. and may be consulted, at all times, at his Shop, situated on Main Street, next door to Mr. Whitney's, and nearly opposite Mr. Postlethwait's Tavern.

August 14, 1813.

### WANTED TO HIRE

#### A Black Boy,

between 13 and 15 years of age, well acquainted with house work, for whom liberal wages will be given. None will be taken without a good character, apply to

I & E. WOODRUFF.

### Ellis & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

### GOODS.

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of COPER.

31-12th Lexington, Oct. 1, 1813.

### Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

### NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW, 26-td.

### David Todd

HAS opened a handsome assortment of

### MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, Glass Ware.

In Anderson's Stone-house, corner near the Market-house, which he will dispose of on low terms.

The business of the firm of David and Sam'l. Todd, has devolved upon him—The partnership having been dissolved by consent.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47-td.

### Joseph Lindsay.

ON Mill-street, next door to Mrs. Barton's, has just received a very general assortment of

### MERCHANDIZE;

Comprising all the articles usually kept in the retail stores of this place, which he will sell on as good terms as his neighbours.

47-td. Nov. 23, 1813.

### Notice.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Monday the 27th of December next, on the plantation of Elijah Nuttall, dec. the following property, to wit: Three Negro men slaves, and two Negro Girls, together with some stock and household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given, by the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

MARY NUTTALL, } Executors.

PRICE NUTTALL, }

THO. NUTTALL, }

November 6, 1813. 48

### MASON'S INN,

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened a

### House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON, 12-td

January 14, 1812.

### Apprentices

TO THE BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber wishes to take two or three active Lads as apprentices to the Book-binding business.

WILLIAM ESSEX, 47-td.

Nov. 23, 1813.

### Auction.

A FARMER who has turned townsman, for that reason, will offer for sale on the next circuit court day at the court house in Lexington, A LIKELY STRONG NEGRO MAN, well acquainted with the business of a farm—and an excellent AXE-MAN, who is hereby warranted to be healthy.

Also, a WOOD WAGON and two good DRAUGHT HORSES. Endorsed negotiable paper, payable one half in six, the other in twelve months, will be received in payment. Any person wishing to make a private purchase are requested by the owner of the above property, to call on

JOS. BOSWELL, 47

November 22, 1813.

### The Subscriber

HAVING returned from Philadelphia will continue his OIL MILL, and wishes to supply his old customers.

### THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

GIVEN FOR

### FLAX OR HEMP SEED,

JOHN BOBB, 37-td.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813.

WHEREAS, a Partnership was formed between William Essex and Robert Adrain, for the purpose of establishing a Book Store in Lexington, which partnership has been dissolved on terms settled by arbitrators appointed by the parties.

This, therefore, is to give notice to all persons who may have sold said establishment any Goods, that they will please render their accounts to William Essex, who, under the authority aforesaid, receives the stock and settles the business relative thereto.

WILLIAM ESSEX, 47-td.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813.

### Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash, for Tallow, Hog's Lard, and all kinds of Soap Grease.—Also will purchase any quantity of good clean Ashes; for which, I will give nine pence per bushel, and take them away from their houses in any part of Lexington, or within six miles of said town. Persons wishing to sell or contract for any of the above articles, will please to call at my house on Main-street, nearly opposite the Insurance Bank, where I keep a constant supply of Soap and Candles, to sell by wholesale and retail.

JOHN BRIDGIS, 47-td.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813.

### FRESH GOODS.

THOSE who may please to call at the GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, Mulberry street, leading out to Paris, second door above the Jail, will find a well chosen and pretty general assortment of

### MERCHANDIZE,

Suited to the present Season,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths	Country Cott. Cloths
Cassimers	Coarse Muslins,
Coatings,	Calicoes,
Flannels,	Shirtings,
Blankets	Dimities
Swansdown	White and Colored
Toilettes	Cambrie Muslins
Manchester Cords	Lenoes &c.
Velvets	Black Crapes
Marseilles	Black and Plaid Silk
Bombazetts	White & Black Lace
Black & Grey Worst-	Ribbands
ed Hose	Artificial Flowers
Black & white Silk do	Black, Check & Fan-
Cotton do.	cy Silk Hkfs.
Buckskin and Beaver	Maddrass do.
Gloves	Check Cambric do.
Ladies' Long & Short	Plain, white & fan-
Kid do.	cy do.
Ladies' Black and	Chintz Shawls
White Silk do.	Common Cotton do.
Silk Shawls	Coffee
Linen & Cott. Checks	Chocolate
&c. &c.	Loaf, Lump and Or-
Crockery Ware	leans' Sugars
Glass do.	Pepper
Hard do.	Alspice
Tin do.	Ginger
Men's & Boys' Fur &	Cinnamon
Wool Hats	Cloves
Women's, Men's and	Mace
Children's Morocco	Nutmegs
Shoes	Raisins
Men's coarse Shoes	Powder
Pine do.	Shot
Children's Coarse do	Lead
Port, Madeira and	Gun Flints
Sherry Wines,	Shad
Brandy	Mackerel
Rum	Herring
Peach Brandy	Salt
Gin	Logwood
Cherry Bounce	Crowdy Steel
Blackberry Cordial	Castings
Cherry do.	Rice
Anise do.	Ropes assorted
Mint do.	Brushes
Whiskey	Lamp Black in lb. pa-
Cider-royal	pers
Vinegar	Tobacco
Orleans' Molasses	School Books
Gunpowder & Young	Writing Paper
Hyson Teas	Slates &c. &c.

Which will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or that which will suit just as well, viz: Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cornmeal, Whiskey, Salt, Linsey, Linen, Flax, Feathers, Butter, Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 48

ALL Officers now on the recruiting service attached to the 28th Regt. U. S. Infantry, will march what recruits they may have to the general rendezvous at Lexington, Ky. and hold themselves in readiness to join their regiment, now in winter quarters at Detroit.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS,

Col. 28th Regt. U. S. Infantry.

Lexington, Nov. 24, 1813. 48-td.

### Bradford and Vigus

HAVE taken the three-story House lately occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, opposite the Market-House, on Cheap-side, where they have opened a very general assortment of

### MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, CHINA, GLASS & GROCERIES, QUEENS' WARE, HARDWARE, &c.

Which will be sold on as low terms as any Goods in Lexington, for Cash, or exchanged for Whiskey, Linsey, country Linen, &c.

A constant supply of SALT and NAILS. Duane's Military Books, &c.

November 23, 1813. 57-td.

Kentucky Insurance Office, Nov. 27, 1813.

A General Meeting of the Share-holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office in Lexington, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 1st day of January next.

By order of the President and Directors. 48-td JOHN L. MARTIN, CLK.

### Lexington Light Infantry ATTENTION!

THE LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY Company will parade on the 22d day of February next, the birth-day of GENERAL WASHINGTON. This timely notice is given in order that those members who have lately joined the Company, may have a sufficiency of time to equip themselves completely.

It is ordered that all new members, as well as old who have not completely equipped themselves, lose no time in doing it. Those who cannot supply themselves with muskets, can be furnished with them by Sergeant Hart.

By order of the Captain, 50-2t T. P. HART, 1st Sergt.

SINCE my arrival at this place, I have had one of the DOMESTIC ROVING and SPINNING MACHINES, built by Mr. Samuel Rankin, Cabinet-maker, and Mr. Hickey, a Smith, at the upper end of Main street, opposite the cotton Factory of Hanson and Parish, where it may be seen and examined by those wishing to purchase. I will remove one in a few days to Frankfort, for the purpose of giving more general information—Machines will be furnished on reasonable terms by Messrs. Rankin & Hickey, in a workman-like manner. S. ANDRES, 50-td.

Lexington, Dec. 11, 1813.

### SLATE IRON WORKS.

THE FURNACE is now in full blast, making from three to four tons a day.

Orders forwarded shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, patterns forwarded to my Iron Store in Lexington, will meet a ready conveyance to the Works.

### MARIA FORGE

Is also now at work—all the fires are well manned and making Iron of a superior quality.

### SLATE FORGE

Is also in high operation, and making a ton per day.

A constant supply of Iron will be kept at my store in Lexington of a quality not inferior to any made in the United States, and will be warranted as such by

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS, 50-td.

Lexington, 10th Dec. 1813.

### Annual Meeting.

THE SHARE-HOLDERS in the Lexington Library, will hold their General Meeting at the Library room in Lexington on Saturday, being the first day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing their officers for the year ensuing; and for other purposes, prescribed by the institution.

THOMAS M. PRENTISS, Secretary. 50-td.

Lexington, Dec. 13, 1813.

### NOTICE.

THERE is due to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, of the first Rifle Regiment, Kentucky militia, commanded by the late col. John Allen, for retained component parts of uniforms, four dollars thirty-three cents; which will be paid to the individuals themselves, or in case of death to their legal representatives, on application to the subscriber.

LEWIS SANDERS, 50-3t.

N. B. So soon as complete returns are received for the other regiments composing the first detachment Kentucky volunteers, I will send an agent to places to suit the convenience of the militia, giving due notice in the public papers of the time and place.

L. S.

FOR SALE,

110 Acres of first rate Land,

Four miles and a half from Lexington. For particulars enquire of

JAMES DEVERS, 50-td.

Lexington, Dec. 13, 1813.

### TO RENT,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Hill-street, opposite Dr. Ridgley's Shop—at present occupied by Mrs. Harris—to take place on the 24th instant, to the highest bidder.

G. A. WEBER, } Trustees.

ED: HOWE, }

THE Members of the German Episcopal Church are requested to meet on the 24th instant at Mr. John Kieser's at 11 o'clock.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES. 50-2t.

December, 13, 1813.

Garrard County.

TAKEN UP by John Bruce at the mouth of Sugar creek, one Black Horse Colt, with the near hind foot white, a star in his forehead, and a snip on the nose, supposed to be four feet six inches high, about two years old last spring—appraised to 19 dollars, before me, this 30th day of August, 1813.

50 TYRED HARRIS.

Clarke County, to wit:

TAKEN UP by Samuel M'Ilroy, living on Lubulgrud, a BROWN MARE, 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, some white hairs in her face, & is a jilflirt—appraised to \$20, before me, the 27th day of Sept. 1813. 50-3t.

### Deferred Articles.

## REPORT OF THE KENTUCKY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE committee appointed to make out the Report for the year 1812, having failed to lay the Report before the public, as was expected, the Society, at their annual meeting in September, 1813, proceeded to appoint a Committee who should make a Report for the years 1812 and 1813. The Committee submit to the society the following report:

It has been a matter of great regret with the managers, that so little has been done to further the views of the institution; and that so few copies of the holy Scriptures have been distributed. But notwithstanding many discouragements, it is with pleasure the managers reflect that they have been able, within the last two years, to distribute about 210 copies of the holy Scriptures entire, together with 50 copies of the New Testament only.

More we are conscious might have been done, if the managers had been more zealous, or the Society more generally patronized. It is, however, highly gratifying to reflect that many persons who probably never would have possessed the Scriptures, have received them through the hands of the Society. In many instances the present of a Bible has been received with every demonstration of gratitude; and hopes are entertained that, in some instances, the poor and the profligate have been benefited by these donations.

It is with peculiar pleasure the Committee announce to the Society, and to the public, the arrival at Philadelphia of the stereo-type plates for the holy Scriptures. This acquisition to the art of printing will enable the friends of religion in America to furnish the different Bible Societies, and others, with the holy Scriptures, upon the lowest terms, and on the shortest notice.

The Committee have further to communicate, and they do it with sincere gratitude, that a donation of 100 Bibles was made to the Society, by Messrs. Mills and Schermerhorn, Missionaries from a Society in N. Y. This donation was received during the last year. It is with pleasure they also acknowledge the reception of a donation of 48 Bibles from Mr. Luther Stephens, as also of 84 Testaments from Mr. James Maccoun, merchants, of Lexington. Those donations have also been received during the last year. The Society have, during the last year, imported 40 Bibles and 30 Testaments. These books have been distributed, except 61 Testaments.

The managers did, at their last meeting, order out \$100 worth of Bibles, which we hope will be here as soon as they can be brought.

There is reason to believe that in most instances the books have been profitably distributed; and we are fully persuaded that it is a great mistake to suppose, as some have done, that there are no persons, or very few, in our part of the country, who are proper objects of this kind of pious charity. The more we inquire, the more we are convinced, that the number of poor families among us, in which the Bible is not to be found, is much greater than is generally believed.

In a word, from the experiments we have made, we are fully impressed with the belief that in no part of America was a Bible Society more needed than in Kentucky; and no where is a more ample field opened for usefulness in this way. Therefore we take the liberty of affectionately inviting all the pious and well disposed, of every persuasion, to unite with us in this good work. In doing this, you will be falling in with what seems to be God's leading design in his present administration of the world; viz. The diffusion of his written Word.

There has been added to the Society, during the last year, twenty-five new members.

The Committee beg leave to observe to the members of the Society that by a resolution of the board of Managers, the annual contributions of the Society are to be paid on or before the last Saturday of September in each year; and Mr. Nathan Burrows, who is appointed to collect and receive the monies due to the Society, is directed to appoint suitable persons, in different parts of the state, to whom contributions are to be paid.

The Committee presuming that information respecting the transactions of the Managers since the first organization of the Society, would not be unacceptable, subjoin the following compendious statement:—

In April, 1810, the Managers purchased	139 B.	51 T.
—March, 1813, do. do.	40	30
—June, do. they received a donation from the New York Bible Society, by Messrs. Mills & Schermerhorn, of	100	
—August, 1813, a donation from Mr. Luther Stephens, of Lexington, of	43	
—September, 1813, a donation from Mr. James Maccoun, of	84	

Making in all 326 B. 165 T.

There has been distributed in all, since the organization of the Society, There is on hand

326 B. 104 T.

61

326 B. 165 T.

With respect to the funds of the Society—Agreeable to the Constitutional requirement, together with a number of small donations, the whole amount of money received, and due from Subscribers to the Society is \$583 50c. Of this sum there is due

from Subscribers \$325 25c.

There has been

paid out, \$177 62c.

There is in the hands of the treasurer —\$80 63c.

\$258 25c.

\$583 50c.

As the demand for Bibles is urgent, it is to be regretted that the Society has not the command of the money which is due. We beg leave to observe that there is due from some of the subscribers four years' contributions, and a few have not yet paid their original subscriptions.—For the information of those who have not the Constitution of the Society, we transcribe the following article—"Each person who shall become a member of the Society shall pay three dollars at the time of subscribing the constitution, and not less than one dollar and fifty cents every year afterwards, so long as he may continue a member."

Further, the Committee beg leave to report, that at the late annual meeting the following election of officers and managers for the ensuing year was made.

The Hon. ISAAC SHELBY, President.  
The Rev. JAMES SHELBY, Vice-President.  
ANDREW McALLA, Treasurer.  
EENEZER SHARPE, Secretary.  
NATHAN BURROWS, Collector.

Rev. R. M. Cunningham,	} Managers.
Rev. R. H. Bishop,	
Doct. J. R. Witherspoon,	
Jesse Lamme,	
George Trotter, sen.	
Rev. R. Stuart,	} Committee.
Doct. J. Todd, sen.	
Samuel Blair,	
John Brown,	
Benj. Stout,	
JAMES BLYTHE,	} Committee.
N. BURROWS.	

Lexington, Nov. 26, 1813.

### TORPEDOES.

Mr. Mix again.—This gentleman, who has devoted much of his time to the study of Torpedo Warfare, yesterday gave a convincing proof of the efficacy of his Torpedoes in destroying a vessel of war, by an experiment up on the bulk of an old ship of about 400 tons burthen, which lies stranded in two fathom water, on the Portsmouth shore. He dropped the Torpedo into the water upon the flood tide, as nearly as he could judge 100 fathom below the ship, and played out at length of line. Calculating by the velocity of the current in sweeping along a body of the size and weight of the Torpedo, he jerked the line at the very moment it had floated under the stern of the ship, and it instantly exploded with a prodigious crash. The spray & smoke ascending in a huge column to the distance of 30 feet, while fragments of the wreck were scattered through the air in every direction, impressed a temporary awe upon the beholder. On examining the ship it was found that the Torpedo had taken complete effect, having made an aperture in the side and bottom sufficiently large for a ship's yawl to row through, and blown up the deck beams, &c. Had the ship been afloat at the time, she must have been precipitated to the bottom in less than a minute. Dreadful indeed would be the havoc on board a man of war in such a situation; not a solitary being would be left alive to tell the tale.

We have it from good authority that a line of Torpedoes are prepared, and will immediately be sunk in the narrow channel below Craney Island, which will render it impossible for a vessel of tolerable burthen to pass through it without certain destruction.—Norf. Her.

### ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.



## Political Miscellany.

### REASONS AGAINST THE WAR.

"Because it has rent asunder, perhaps forever, nations of the same language, laws and religion; nations connected by the strong bonds of affinity and community of interest; and who instead of struggling for the overthrow of each other, should be connected in a holy league to defend law, liberty & religion against the most unprincipled and dangerous tyrant who was ever permitted to scourge the earth."

If the war indeed is to make us a separate people and we hope and believe that it will— if it is to "REND ASUNDER FOREVER" the many guilty ties which have fastened us to the Harpy of the earth and sea, who fills remotest nations with her filth and destroys all that she touches; giving substance to fable—we say in sincerity of our hearts, *so mote it be!* for then shall commence a golden age, and United America regard, as she ought, every people "as enemies in war, in peace friends; present privations being repaid a thousand fold by the benefits that will follow our deliverance from foreign predilections; originating in prejudice and sustained by traffic, to the continual excitation of party broils, the consequent demoralization of the citizen and disgrace of national character. That we do not regard G. Britain, is seen in the article before us copied from the leading faction print in the United States; that eulogizes (as do many others) the enemy of our country; that palliates his enormities, though of a character that would have disgraced the barbarous ages; and extols him as the "bulwark" of all that is noble, magnanimous or humane; that has no sense of national glory; no sympathy but for those who have "called into civilized war the tomahawk and scalping knife" that makes a subject of laughter of women violated and children murdered, and in the conflagration and plunder of defenceless towns and villages, sees nothing to condemn! We hope and trust in God that this war is destined to make the "rent" the writer fears; and we think that it will, though peace (earnestly desired) should be proclaimed to-morrow.

We have seen the enemy in his true colours, and the horrible impression his conduct has made, will never be effaced; but more than this, the arrogant pretensions that preceded the war, gave birth to an interest which the war will nurture into manhood. This interest is in our manufactures; it is they that shall finish the independence of the United States. The capital immediately appertaining to that interest amounts to some hundreds of millions of dollars, and it geometrically increases— Pennsylvania and New-York have more than four millions of sheep; many of which are of the most valuable breeds. The hills of Ohio are covered with them, and in all of the states an extraordinary attention is paid to multiplying the stock of this most profitable animal. There are large flocks of pure Merinos, and probably millions of mixed blood. The value of the sheep in the United States may be safely estimated at between sixty and eighty millions of dollars. As to the manufacturing establishments, we have nothing whereby to form an opinion of their value; but the capital embarked in things of the kind, great and small, is immense. As for instance, Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, manufactures goods to the value of more than a million per annum, and it is calculated that the accumulated capital of that town is not less than \$700,000 a year, from the various fabrications. There is one concern in a neighboring state, that disburses at the rate of seventy-five thousand dollars a year in weekly wages, though the works are little more than half finished. In Baltimore will be sold the present year, goods to the value of \$500,000, chiefly made in the neighborhood; and more extensive works than those in operation are erecting, the greater part of which will commence manufacturing before next spring; & thus it is in very many other places; for you can seldom open a newspaper without seeing some new establishment announced, or new article of domestic workmanship offered for sale. All these are the growth or progress of five or six years; in the early part of which our enterprising citizens suffered exceedingly for the want of workmen, as well as to make the machinery as to manage it. That difficulty exists no longer. All these strike powerfully at those goods we were accustomed to receive from England—the effect will be felt abroad; and at home will COMMAND a disservice of the "strong" goods that have united us to foreigners, and made it extremely difficult to ascertain the real difference between an American and an Englishman, in policy and conduct. May Heaven hasten the time!—we want no 'bombs' with any nation—we desire 'peace, commerce and honest friendship with all; entangling alliance with none,' for 'it is as easy for a camel to go through the eye of a needle,' as for a republic and a monarchy to have a 'COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.'

Our 'LANGUAGE' is, unfortunately the same. Happy would it be for America if this were not so, that we might know and always mark the hostile foreigner. But as it is, we find England and Englishmen, like the 'frogs' that infested Egypt, (let loose upon us, perhaps for our sins) even in our 'kneading troughs'—insinuated into the deepest recesses of domestic life, by many mediums—polluting all things with anti-American ideas, and exciting the 'very stones to rise in mutiny' against the genius of our government and the law of the land. In many respects our 'LAWS' have a close resemblance; or, indeed are the same as those of England. But in many essential qualities—qualities that designate the Freeman from the slave—they differ. We shall mention only one case, for on that depends a multitude of others, naturally presenting themselves. In the United States, it is the right of the citizen to change his rulers—in England it is high treason to imagine a change!

We now come to the hobby that profligate politicians have ridden to death, so far as wicked men can destroy the ordinances of GOD—we mean our 'RELIGION,' the cant of all ages—Cromwell, Bonaparte and the Guephs. It is true we have the major part of the sects that prevail in Great Britain, (as well as in other countries) but this is all. We have no church establishment—no ecclesiastical courts—no tithes—no priests who travel about and exact a tenth of the whole produce of the farmer, of grain, grass, fruit, garden stuffs, cattle, poultry or pigs, whether the farmer be of his church or not. No—we have nothing like this! We have no state religion; and, therefore, few knives at the altar or hypocrites in our churches, speaking comparatively. But, by this unity in 'religion,' perhaps is meant the

Protestant religion, in general, embracing all the sects. What has Britain done for the Protestant cause? Why, she has persecuted a large majority of her own protestant subjects, dissenting from the dogmas of her national church, with inquisitorial cruelty, and yet persecutes them—and she makes war as cheerfully against Protestants as Catholics. Her present allies are understood to be Sweden, Prussia, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Sicily and Russia—the two first are Protestant—the four next Roman Catholic, and the last of the Greek church. She has also been allied with Turkey, and the cross and crescent were united in a 'HOLY LEAGUE' to put down the irreligion of France! She is at war with the U. States, Denmark, Saxony, Bavaria, Westphalia, France, and Naples—the four first chiefly Protestant, & the two last Catholic. But enough of this—the Spirit of Avarice with a lust for domination, is the god of the British government; at whose altar they immolate millions of human beings without remorse, not caring of what sect or persuasion they are. This is literally proved, as to many cases, by the revenues they derive from the temples of Juggernaut, for permission to sacrifice MEN to the idol.

There cannot be a 'COMMUNITY OF INTEREST,' naturally or morally, between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, for there is nothing in the one like the other, in its constitution or objects; and as to trade, her interest is to obtain a monopoly of the commerce of the world; ours, that it should be free. Every thing on which her power depends is hostile to us, and there is a 'community of interest' in nothing.

But we should be connected with England 'IN A HOLY LEAGUE TO DEFEND LAW, LIBERTY AND RELIGION!' Gracious Providence! of what manner of stuff are we made? A 'holy league' and with England, the common robber, the man-stealer, the scalper of women & children and prisoners, the incendiary and the ravisher. A 'holy league' and with England, the enemy of our fathers, & our present unprincipled foe. A 'holy league' and with England, the cause of every war that has afflicted the civilized world for fifty years past, the common pest of society and plague of the earth. A 'holy league' and with England, the cold-calculating assassin of thirty millions of people in India, the ferocious murderer in Ireland, the minister of famine and pestilence in America. A 'holy league' and with England, the most profligate and corrupt government in the universe, administered by the most finished villains in the world, who make a boast of bribery, laugh at fraud, and cherish all sorts of wickedness. A 'holy league' and with England, a government so polluted, so gangrened with every abomination, that it must perish of its own actions, sooner or later. A 'holy league' and with England, to 'DEFEND THE LAW' as laid down in the orders in council—'LIBERTY' as enjoyed under impressment, and 'RELIGION'—What religion? Christian, Jew or Turk?—of the English church, the Scottish church, the various Dissenters, the Catholic the Greek church, the Mahometan or Pagan? for England as willingly 'defends,' or fights against, one of these as the other. NO—"a world of ourselves," we will have no 'league' with any nation, much less with one red to her arm-pits in the blood of innocence; and we say 'let him be accursed of all the people' that proposes, much more that attempts to effect a 'connection' with either of the governments of Europe, farther than the relations of amity and commerce require.

\* The following is from a Boston paper being part of an essay designed to prove the justice of Gov. Strong's assertion, that 'England is the Bulwark of the religion we profess.'

'It must however be acknowledged, that England is not very particular about her alliances in this matter. While she is at war with Saxony, Denmark, Bavaria, &c. &c. she is allied to Spain, Portugal, Russia, &c. so that France may be considered nearly as favorable to the Protestants as the English, while it must be lamented that the nations appear at present to be leaving religion out of their calculations; such has been the progress of Deism and Atheism. Still all this does not alter what England has been; she has been for ages the Bulwark of the Protestant religion; for no nation ever entered more lively into the Protestant interest than she did.' [True, that she might make bishops for herself, and have a state church of her own.]

† 11,500 men, perished on board the Jersey prison ship, lying near New-York, during the war, by famine and pestilence. Nearly the same infernal cruelty is now practised upon such Americans as are unfortunate enough to fall into their hands.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

MARTIN CHITTENDEN, ESQ.

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, in and over the state of Vermont.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears that the third brigade of the third division of the militia of this state has been ordered from the frontiers for the defence of a neighboring state—And whereas it further appears, to the extreme regret of the Captain-General, that a part of the militia of said brigade have been placed under the command, and at the disposal of an officer of the U. States, out of the jurisdiction or control of the executive of this state, and have been actually marched to the defence of a sister state, fully competent to all the purposes of self-defence, whereby an extensive section of our frontier is left, in a measure, unprotected, and exposed to the retaliatory incursions and ravages of an exasperated enemy: And, whereas, disturbances of a very serious nature are believed to exist, in consequence of a portion of the militia having been thus ordered out of the state:

Therefore, to the end, that these great evils may be provided against, and as far as may be, prevented for the future:

Be it known—That such portion of the militia of said third brigade, in said third division, as may be now doing duty in the state of New York or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this state, both officers and men, are hereby ordered and directed, by the Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the militia of the state of Vermont, forthwith to return to the respective places of their usual residence, within the territorial limits of said brigade, and there to hold themselves in constant readiness to act, in obedience to the orders of Brigadier-General Jacob Davis, who is appointed by the Legisla-

ture of the State to the command of said brigade.

And the said Brigadier-General Davis is hereby ordered and directed, forthwith to see that the militia of his said brigade be completely armed and equipped, as the law directs, and holden in constant readiness to march on the shortest notice, to the defence of the frontiers; and in case of actual invasion, without further orders, to march with his brigade, to act either in co-operation with the troops of the U. States, or separately, as circumstances may require, in repelling the enemy, from our territory, and in protecting the good citizens of this state from their hostile incursions.

And in case of an event, so seriously to be deprecated, it is hoped and expected, that every citizen, without distinction of party, will fly at once to the nearest post of danger, that the only rallying word will be—"OUR COUNTRY."

Feeling, as the captain General does, the weight of responsibility which rests upon him with regard to the constitutional duties of the militia and the sacred rights of our citizens to protection from this great class of the community, so essentially necessary in all free countries; at a moment too, when they are so imminently exposed to the dangers of hostile incursions and domestic difficulties, he cannot conscientiously discharge the trust reposed in him by the voice of his fellow citizens, and by the constitution of this and the United States, without an unequivocal declaration, that in his opinion, the military strength and resources of this state, must be reserved for its own defence and protection exclusively—excepting in cases provided for by the constitution of the U. States—and then, under orders derived only from the commander in chief.

Given under my hand at Montpelier, this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, and of the Independence of the U. States, the thirty-eighth.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.  
By his excellency's command  
SAMUEL SWIFT, Sec'y

### Brush Manufactory.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Brushes at his Factory, on Main-street, a few doors above Postlethwait's tavern; and informs the merchants and the public, that they can be supplied with Brushes of every description, much lower than can be imported from the Atlantic states, and of equal if not superior quality.

He flatters himself that the merchants will give him that encouragement which all domestic manufactories have a right to claim.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.  
N. B. The Farmers of Kentucky will render an important service to the state, by making their servants save the Bristles from every Hog—their being scalded does them no injury. The highest price in Cash given for them when cleanly combed.  
J. L.  
Lexington, Dec. 13, 1813. 50 Cts.

### Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Oct. last, living in Jefferson county, (Ky.) a Negro Man, named

STEPHEN;  
Formerly belonged to James Beatty, near Lexington—he is 23 years old and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made and tolerable black, and can write his own name. I expect he is secreted about or near Lexington—Any person taking up said negro and putting him in any jail in this state and giving me information by post or otherwise, so that I can get him, shall receive the above reward, or thirty dollars if taken up in the like manner out of this state.  
DAVID JEWELL.  
December 21, 1813. 52\*3d.

### To be sold

AT the farm, where Manoah Singleton now lives, in Jessamine county, near Mount Pleasant Meeting-house, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 30th instant, the property of said Singleton, consisting of HORSES, HOGS, and a very valuable stock of CATTLE, among which are two YOKE OF OXEN, and several STALLION BEEVES—a very large quantity of HAY, CIDER, CIDER ROYAL, & BRANDY, one good WAGON and CART, Farming UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums exceeding five dollars, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JOHN LANCASTER,  
SAM'L BARCLAY, } Acting  
MOSES MARTIN, } Legatees.  
December 21, 1813. 52-1\*

Jessamine County,  
TAKEN up by Larkin Martin, living on the Kentucky river, below the mouth of Jessamine creek, a SORREL HORSE, with a blaze face, three white feet, three years old last spring—about 14 hands high—appraised to 20 dollars. 50\*3 JOHN METCALF.

Fayette County, set.  
TAKEN up by George Hamilton, near Russell's road, seven miles from Lexington, one DARK BAY MARE, five years old, star in her forehead, some white on the left hind foot, lately docked, 14 1/2 hands high, shod before—appraised to \$25, before me the 4th of Sept. 1813. 50\*3 OLIVER KEEN, J. P.

TAKEN up by John Gale in Gallatin county, on the waters of Eagle creek, near Blanton's horse mill, one BLACK MARE, three years old last spring, 14 hands high, neither docked nor branded; appraised to \$20, this 23d day of October, 1813. 49 SAM'L TODD, J. P. & C.

Clarke County, to wit.  
TAKEN UP by Rny Leflow, living on a white horse, 144 hands high, 7 years old, the near hind foot white, has a star and streak in her face, branded with E C on the off shoulder, shod all round has a bob tail, appraised to \$30—Posted before me the 28th of September 1813. 51-St J. WARD, J. P.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, December 7.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted the following Message to both houses of Congress, by Mr. Coles, his secretary.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives,

In meeting you at the present interesting conjuncture, it would have been highly satisfactory if I could have communicated a favorable result to the Mission charged with negotiations for restoring peace. It was a just expectation from the respect due to the distinguished sovereign who had invited them by his offer of mediation, from the readiness with which the invitation was accepted on the part of the United States, and from the pledge to be found in an act of their legislature for the liberality which their plenipotentiaries, would carry into the negotiations, that no time would be lost by the British government in embracing the experiment for hastening a stop to the effusion of blood. A prompt and cordial acceptance of the mediation on that side was the less to be doubted, as it was of a nature not to submit rights or pretensions on either side to the decision of an umpire, but to afford merely an opportunity, honorable and desirable to both, for discussing, and if possible adjusting them, for the interest of both.

The British cabinet, either mistaking our desire of peace for a dread of British power, or misled by other fallacious calculations, has disappointed this reasonable anticipation. No communications from our envoys having reached us, no information on the subject has been received from that source. But it is known that the mediation was declined in the first instance, and there is no evidence, notwithstanding the lapse of time, that a change of disposition in the British councils has taken place, or is to be expected.

Under such circumstances, a nation proud of its rights, and conscious of its strength, has no choice but an exertion of the one in support of the other.

To this determination, the best encouragement is derived from the success with which it has been pleased the Almighty to bless our arms, both on the land and on the water. Whilst proofs have been continued of the enterprise and skill of our cruisers, public and private, on the ocean, and a new trophy gained in the capture of a British by an American vessel of war, after an action giving celebrity to the name of the victorious commander, the great inland waters, on which the enemy were also to be encountered, have presented achievements of our naval arms, as brilliant in their character as they have been important in their consequences.

On Lake Erie, the squadron under command of Captain Perry, having met the British squadron, of superior force, a sanguinary conflict ended in the capture of the whole. The conduct of that officer, adroit as well as daring, and which was so well seconded by his comrades, justly entitled them to the admiration and gratitude of their country; and will fill an early page in its naval annals with a victory never surpassed in lustre, however much it may have been in magnitude.

On Lake Ontario, the caution of the British commander, favored by contingencies, frustrated the efforts of the American commander to bring on a decisive action. Captain Chauncey was able, however, to establish an ascendancy on that important theatre; and to prove, by the manner in which he effected every thing possible, that opportunities only were wanted, for a more shining display of his own talents and of the gallantry of those under his command.

The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the north western army transferred the war thither; and rapidly pursuing the hostile troops fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage force.

This result is signally honorable to Major General Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared; to Colonel Johnson and his mounted volunteers, whose impetuous onset gave a decisive blow to the ranks of the enemy; and to the spirit of the volunteer militia equally brave and patriotic, who bore an interesting part in the scene; more especially to the chief magistrate of Kentucky at the head of them, whose heroism, signalled in the war which established the Independence of his country, sought, at an advanced age, a share in hardships and battles, for maintaining its rights and its safety.

The effect of these successes has been to rescue the inhabitants of Michigan from their oppressions, aggravated by gross infractions of the capitulation which subjected them to a foreign power; to alienate the savages of numerous tribes from the enemy, by whom they were disappointed and abandoned; and to relieve an extensive region of country from a merciless warfare which desolated its frontiers, and imposed on its citizens the most harassing services.

In consequence of our naval superiority on Lake Ontario, and the opportunity afforded by it for concentrating our forces by water, operations, which had been previously planned, were set on foot, against the possessions of the enemy on the St. Lawrence. Such, however, was the delay produced, in the first instance, by adverse weather of unusual violence and continuance, and such the circumstances attending the final movements of the army, that the prospect, at one time so favorable was not realized.

The cruelty of the enemy, in enlisting the savages into a war with a nation desirous of mutual emulation in mitigating its calamities, has not been confined to any one quarter. Wherever they could be turned against us, no exertions to effect it have been spared. On our South Western border, the Creek tribes, who, yielding to our persevering endeavors, were gradually acquiring more civilized habits, became the unfortunate victims of seduction. A war in that quarter has been the consequence; infuriated by a bloody fanaticism, recently propagated among them.

It was necessary to crush such a war before it could spread among the contiguous tribes, and before it could favor enterprises of the enemy. With this view a force was called into the service of the United States from the states of Georgia and Tennessee, which, with the nearest regular troops, and other corps from the Mississippi territory, might not only chastise the savages into present peace, but make a lasting impression on their fears.

The progress of the expedition, as far as is yet known, corresponds with the martial zeal with which it was espoused; and the best hopes of a satisfactory issue are authorized by the complete success with which a well planned enterprise was executed against a body of hostile savages, by a detachment of the volunteer militia of Tennessee, under the gallant command of Gen. Coffee; and by a still more important victory over a larger body of them

gained under the immediate command of Major Gen. Jackson, an officer equally distinguished for his patriotism and his military talents.

The systematic perseverance of the enemy in court the aid of the savages in all quarters, had the natural effect of kindling their ordinary propensity to war into a passion, which, even among those best disposed towards the U. States, was ready, if not employed on our side, to be turned against us. A departure from our protracted forbearance to accept the services tendered by them, has thus been forced upon us. But, in yielding to it, the retaliation has been mitigated as much as possible, both in its extent and in its character, stopping far short of the example of the enemy, who owe the advantages they have occasionally gained in battle, chiefly to the number of their savage associates; and who have not controlled them either from their usual practice of indiscriminate massacre on defenceless inhabitants, or from scenes of carnage without a parallel, on prisoners of the British arms, guarded by all the laws of humanity and of honorable war.

For these enormities, the enemy are equally responsible, whether with the power to prevent them they want the will, or with the knowledge of a want of power they still avail themselves of such instruments.

In other respects the enemy are pursuing a course which threatens consequences most afflicting to humanity.

A standing law of Great Britain naturalizes, as is well known, all aliens, complying with conditions limited to a shorter period than those required by the U. States; and naturalized subjects are, in war, employed by her government in common with native subjects. In a contiguous British province, regulations promulgated since the commencement of the war compels citizens of the U. S. being there under certain circumstances, to bear arms; whilst of the native emigrants from the U. S. who compose much of the population of the province, a number have actually borne arms against the U. S. within their limits; some of whom, after having done so, have become prisoners of war, and are now in our possession. The British commander in that province, nevertheless, with the sanction, as appears, of his government, thought proper to select from American prisoners of war, and send to G. Britain for trial as criminals, a number of individuals, who had emigrated from the British dominions long prior to the state of war between the two nations, who had incorporated themselves into our political society, in the modes recognized by the law and the practice of Great Britain, and who were made prisoners of war, under the banners of their adopted country, fighting for its rights and its safety.

The protection due to these citizens requiring an effectual interposition in their behalf, a like number of British prisoners of war were put into confinement, with a notification that they would experience whatever violence might be committed to the American prisoners of war sent to Great Britain.

It was hoped that this necessary consequence of the step unadvisedly taken on the part of Great Britain would have led her government to reflect on the inconsistencies of its conduct, and that a sympathy with the British, if not with the American sufferers, would have arrested the cruel career opened by its example.

This was unhappily not the case. In violation both of consistency and of humanity, American officers and non-commissioned officers in double the number of the British soldiers confined here, were ordered into close confinement, with formal notice that in the event of a retaliation for the death which might be inflicted on the prisoners of war sent to Great Britain for trial, the officers so confined would be put to death also. It was notified at the same time that the commanders of the British fleets and armies on our coasts are instructed, in the same event, to proceed with a destructive severity against our towns and their inhabitants.

That no doubt might be left with the enemy of our adherence to the retaliating resort imposed upon us, a correspondent number of British officers prisoners of war in our hands were immediately put into close confinement, to abide the fate of those confined by the enemy; and the British government has been apprized of the determination of this government to retaliate any other proceeding against us, contrary to the legitimate mode of warfare.

It is as fortunate for the United States that they have it in their power to meet the enemy in this deplorable contest, as it is honorable to them, that they do not join in it but under the most imperative obligations, and with the humane purpose of effectuating a return to the established usages of war.

The views of the French government on the subjects which have been so long committed to negotiation, have received no elucidation since the close of your late session. The Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris had not been enabled, by proper opportunities, to press the objects of his mission, as prescribed by his instructions.

The militia being always to be regarded as the great bulwark of defence and security for free states, and the constitution having wisely committed to the national authority a use of that force, as the best provision against an unsafe military establishment, as well as a resource peculiarly adapted to a country having the extent and the exposure of the U. States; I recommend to Congress a revision of the militia laws for the purpose of securing more effectually the services of all detachments called into the employment, and placed under the government of the United States.

It will deserve the consideration of Congress also, whether, among other improvements in the militia laws, justice does not require a regulation, under due precaution, for defraying the expense incident to the first assembling as well as to the subsequent movements of detachments called into the national service.

To give to our vessels of war, public and private, the requisite advantage in their cruises, it is of much importance that they should have, both for themselves and their prizes, the use of the ports of friendly powers. With this view, I recommend to Congress the expediency of such legal provisions as may supply the defects, or remove the doubts of the Executive authority to allow to the cruisers of other powers, at war with the enemies U. States, such use of the American ports and markets as may correspond with the privileges allowed by such powers to American cruisers.

During the year ending on the 30th of Sept. last, the receipts into the Treasury have exceeded thirty seven millions and a half of dollars, of which near twenty-four millions were the produce of loans. After meeting all the demands for the public service, there remained in the Treasury on that day, near seven millions of dollars. Under the authority contained in the act of the 3d of August last, for borrowing seven millions and a half of dollars, that sum has been obtained on terms more favorable to the United States than those of the preceding year made during the present year. Further sums to a considerable amount will be necessary to be obtained in the same way

\* Pennsylvania 1,489,948—New-York 1,230,560, more than three years ago.



During the ensuing year; and from the increased capital of the country, from the industry with which the public engagements have been kept and the public credit maintained, it may be expected on good grounds that the necessary pecuniary supplies will not be wanting.

The expense of the current year, from the multiplied operations falling within it, have necessarily been extensive. But on a just estimate of the campaign, in which the mass of them has been incurred, the cost will not be found disproportionate to the advantages, which have been gained. The campaign has indeed, in its latter stages in one quarter, been less favorable than was expected, but in addition to the importance of our naval success, the progress of the campaign has been filled with incidents highly honorable to the American arms.

The attack of the enemy on Craney Island, on Fort Mifflin, on Sackett's Harbor, and on Sandusky, have been vigorously and successfully repulsed; nor have they in any case succeeded on either frontier, excepting when directed against the peaceable dwellings of individuals, or villages unprepared or undefended.

On the other hand the movements of the American army have been followed by the reduction of York, and of Forts George, Erie and Malden; by the recovery of Detroit and the extinction of the Indian war in the West; and by the occupancy or command of a large portion of Upper Canada. Battles have also been fought on the borders of the St. Lawrence, which, though not accomplishing their objects, reflect honor on the discipline and powers of our soldiery, the best auguries of eventual victory. In the same scale are to be placed the late successes in the south, over one of the most powerful, which had become one of the most hostile also, of the Indian tribes.

It would be improper to close this communication without expressing a thankfulness, in which all ought to unite, for the numerous blessings with which our beloved country continues to be favored; for the abundance which overspreads our land, and the prevailing health of its inhabitants; for the preservation of our internal tranquility, and the stability of our free institutions; and above all for the light of divine truth, and the protection of every man's conscience in the enjoyment of it. And although among our blessings we cannot number an exemption from the evils of war; yet these will never be regarded as the greatest of evils, by the friends of liberty and of the rights of nations. Our country has before preferred them to the degrading condition which was the alternative, when the sword was drawn in the cause which gave birth to our national independence; and none who contemplate the magnitude, and feel the value of that glorious event, will shrink from a struggle to maintain the high and happy ground on which it placed the American People.

With all good citizens, the justice and necessities of resisting wrongs & usurpations no longer to be borne, will sufficiently outweigh the privations and sacrifices, inseparable from a state of war. But it is a reflection, moreover, peculiarly consoling, that whilst wars are generally aggravated by their baneful effects on the internal improvements and permanent prosperity of the nations engaged in them, such is the favored situation of the U. States, that the calamities of the contest in which they have been compelled to enter, are mitigated by improvements and advantages of which the contest itself is the source.

If the war has increased the interruptions of our commerce, it has at the same time cherished and multiplied our manufactures, so as to make us independent of all other countries for the more essential branches, for which we ought to be dependent on none; and is even rapidly giving them an extent which will create additional staples in our future intercourse with foreign markets.

If much treasure has been expended, no inconsiderable portion of it has been applied to objects durable in their value, and necessary to our permanent safety.

If the war has exposed us to increased spoliation on the ocean, and to predatory incursions on the land, it has developed the national means of retaliating the former, and providing protection against the latter; demonstrating to all, that every blow aimed at our maritime independence is an impulse accelerating the growth of our maritime power.

By diffusing through the mass of the nation the elements of military discipline and instruction, by augmenting and distributing warlike preparations, applicable to future use, by evincing the zeal and valor with which they will be employed, and the cheerfulness with which every necessary burden will be borne; a greater respect for our rights and a longer duration of our future peace are promised, than could be expected without these proofs of the national character and resources.

The war, has proved, moreover, that our free government, like other free governments, though slow in its early movements, acquires in its progress a force proportioned to its freedom; and that the union of these states, the guardian of the freedom and safety of all and of each, is strengthened by every occasion that puts it to the test.

In fine, the war, with all its vicissitudes; is illustrating the capacity and the destiny of the U. States to be a great, a flourishing, and a powerful nation; worthy of the friendship which it is disposed to cultivate with all others, and authorized, by its own example, to require from all an observance of the laws of justice and reciprocity. Beyond these their claims have never extended; and, in contending for these, we behold a subject for our congratulations, in the daily testimonies of increasing harmony throughout the nation, and may humbly repose our trust in the smiles of Heaven on so righteous a cause.

JAMES MADISON.  
Washington, December 7, 1813.

#### IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

Several of the standing committees were appointed, and resolutions laid on the table for appointing committees on various parts of the President's Message.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

The following committees were appointed, in pursuance of the order of yesterday:

##### Committee of Ways and Means.

Messrs. Eppes, Taylor, Roberts, Creighton, Aiston, McKim and Cox.

Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Messrs. Newton, Murfree, Seybert, Jackson, R. H. Bayles, Gardin and Grosvenor.

##### Committee of Claims.

Messrs. Archer, Tancey, Goodwyn, Law, Alexander, Hard and Davenport.

##### Committee on Public Lands.

Messrs. McKee, Robertson, Humphreys, Moseley, Babin, Pickering and McCoy.

#### Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Messrs. Rhea of Ten. Lyle, Sturges, Bigelow, Winter, Franklin and Hall.

Committee for the District of Columbia.

Messrs. Kent of Md. Lewis, Pearson, Crawford, Sharp, Brown and Bradley.

Committee on the Judiciary.

Messrs. Ingersoll, Nelson, Pitkin, Stockton, Pickens, Montgomery, and Oakley.

Of Revision and Unfinished Business.

Messrs. Condit, Stanford and Wheaton.

Committee of Accounts.

Messrs. Moore, Barnett and John Reed.

Two or three petitions praying the establishment and alteration of Post Roads, were presented and referred.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of M. York, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Macon in the chair:

And the Message of the President yesterday, referred to said committee, was taken into consideration.

The said message having been read, the following resolutions were moved by Mr. Taylor, and severally agreed to, without debate:

1. Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to our Foreign Affairs, be referred to a Select Committee.

2. That so much as relates to Military Affairs, be referred to a Select Committee.

3. That so much as relates to Naval Affairs, be referred to a Select Committee.

4. That so much as relates to our Revenue, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

5. That so much as relates to a Revision of the Militia Laws, be referred to a Select Committee.

6. That so much as relates to the Retaliation by our Government of the proceedings of the Enemy contrary to the legitimate modes of warfare, be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, (Speaker) remarked that the resolutions adopted appeared to embrace all the principal topics adverted to in the message, with the exception of one which had no doubt escaped the gentleman's observation. The subject to which he referred was embraced in the following resolution, which Mr. Clay offered for consideration:

7. Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President as relates to the expediency of such legal provisions as may supply the defects, or remove the doubts of the Executive authority to allow to the cruisers of other powers, at war with the enemies of the United States, such use of the American ports and markets as may correspond with the privileges allowed by such powers to American citizens, be referred to a Select Committee.

It was agreed to.

THURSDAY DEC. 9.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Speaker to be committees, pursuant to the order of yesterday, viz.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Calhoun, Grundy, Fisk of N. Y. Ingersoll, Gholson, Miller and McClean.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Troup, Dawson, Desha, Sevier, Stewart, Tannehill and Champion.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Lowndes, Burwell, Seybert, King, of Mass. Ormsby, Post & Kennedy.

On the Militia Laws—Messrs. Taylor, Parker, Strong, Piper, Forney, Champion, Smith of Va.

On Retaliation—Messrs. Macon, Robertson, Calhoun, Nelson, Fisk of Vt. Stockton and Lovett.

On the reciprocating the admission of certain foreign cruisers in our ports—Messrs. Grundy, Duval, Davis, Moore, Ely, Lefferts, and Pitkin.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back!"

LEXINGTON,  
MONDAY EVENING DECEMBER 20, 1813.

DIRECT TAX.

The House of Representatives of this state, after several day's arduous debate on this subject, have determined to assume the payment of the tax, as proposed by Congress. The vote was 39—37, as will be seen below. What will be the fate of this measure in the Senate is quite uncertain.

YEAS—Messrs. Arnold, Brown, Boyd, Beall, Ballard, Blackburn, Cox, Churchill, Caldwell, Chambers, Davis, Daniel Forsythe, Hockaday, Hubbard, Hickman, Hillyer, Hunter, R. Johnson, T. Johnson, Kerly, Lowry, McLean, Metcalf, Mills, Parker, Patterson, Plummer, Pickett, Russell, Scott, Sanford, South, Todd, White, W. Williams, S. Williams, S. W. Yantes—39.

NAYS—Atkinson, Bush, Beauky, Buckner, Britton, Breathitt, Craig, Cowan, Cosby, W. Ewing, Emmerson, W. Forsythe, Griffith, Gathier, Garth, Helm, Hubbard, Harrison, James F. Johnson, Lyon, Letcher, McIlhenny, McAfee, McKee, Owsley, Orr, Patton, Rife, Ramsey, Reid, Rowan, Stephenson, L. I. Sharp, Wilson, Weir, Wickliffe—37.

NORTHERN CAMPAIGN.

The General Order of general Wilkinson, on leaving the Canada shore, confirms the opinion advanced in the last Gazette, that the campaign against Montreal has only been suspended and not abandoned, as has been exultingly predicted.

The official correspondence of Wilkinson and Hampton, speaks for itself—and military men will form their opinions from it. We are perfectly satisfied that the talents and energy of the war department are sufficiently competent to point out and correct any errors or misconduct of the late "extraordinary, unparalleled, and it appears unwarrantable" army movements.

The main part of the army are quartered 40 or 50 miles from the Island of Montreal—it is said in a good military position, both as it respects its ability in opposing an enemy and in obtaining supplies of men and provisions—Until the month of June next, the British forces must constantly diminish—because they can by no possibility be reinforced, during which period their supplies of provisions &c. will undergo a similar fate—whilst the American commander will be gaining strength every day, by an increase of his numbers, by their improvement in discipline, and by the immense military stores of every necessary species he will be enabled to collect around him.

This being the actual situation of the northern campaign, it cannot be viewed in any other light than as prosperous.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED.  
"Washington City, Dec. 7, 1813.

"Twenty-three Senators (a quorum) met yesterday; and the Vice-President being absent, Gen. VANHUM was chosen President of the Senate pro tem.

"Gens. Wilkinson, Hampton and Harrison, are expected here shortly."

ANOTHER.  
"December 8, 1813.

"I send you a copy of the very excellent Message of the President communicated yesterday to Congress. It breathes a spirit every way worthy the Chief of a free people engaged in a cause involving the most essential interests. It is a matter of regret, but not at all of discouragement, that the President was not enabled to announce the fall of Montreal, so confidently anticipated. Why he was not, is a subject for future satisfactory explanation."

RETALIATION.

A correspondent recommends the propriety of retaliating on the British merchants in our seaport towns, instead of the British officers. The reasons which he offers in favor of this novel procedure, are, that our government are in justice bound to strike as nearly as practicable to the fountain head of the evil—that those British merchants are closely connected with their government, and have in fact been the cause of the mischief, by hiring presses in our country to support the British cause. He further adds that in case the British should attempt retaliation on our merchants in England (which they doubtless would do) the U. States would not be much injured—for it is a well known fact, that those men are rather British than American.

This kind of retaliation he thinks would speedily induce the British to return to the ancient civilized mode of warfare.

By the Mails.

SUMMARY.—Both houses of Congress sat with closed doors the 9th and 10th instant, on a confidential message from the President.

The most current opinion at Washington was, that an Embargo had been recommended.

By a late arrival at New-York from France, despatches were brought for our government from Mr. Crawford. Intelligence a few days later was also received. It was reported verbally that Marshal Ney had obtained a victory over the allies. Bonaparte left Dresden on the 8th of October—Several corps of his army were in motion, and numerous reinforcements were joining, particularly of cavalry.—Bernadotte is said to have been defeated, and eighteen thousand Swedes made prisoners—No official account had been received. An arrival from Lisbon brings a verbal account that lord Wellington was before Bayonne on the eighth of October, which place was expected to surrender. A serious misunderstanding exists between Eord W. and the Spanish authorities.

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 10.

No business of moment has as yet publicly made its appearance in either House of Congress; and it will probably be some days before it does. A message of a confidential nature was yesterday transmitted by the President to both Houses, on which they sat with closed doors not much longer than it would take to read a message of twice the length of this paragraph. Conjectures are various: the general conjecture, whether correctly or not we have no means of judging, favors the belief that the President has recommended to Congress to lay an Embargo on all unarmed vessels in our waters.

Boston Dec. 3.

Col. Porter arrived in town on Wednesday evening last, direct from St. Regis, through Burlington.

We learn that an officer arrived in town from French Mills, who left there on Friday last, reports, that the advanced guard of General Wilkinson's army, under Brig. Gen. Brown, were completely successful in their attack upon a body of 700 of the enemy, 15 miles below Williamsburg. The bridge or bridges having been destroyed over a small rivulet on the lower side of which this force was stationed, brig. gen. Brown forded the river about two miles above, came upon their rear, attacked with his artillery and musketry and almost literally cut them to pieces—except about 200 made prisoners. It is said very few of their whole force made their escape.

Extract from the General Order of Gen. Wilkinson, of the 13th November.

"The troops are to embark without loss of time, yet are not to be hurried in leaving the Canadian shore, from whence the commander in chief is compelled to retire by the extraordinary, unexpected and it appears unwarrantable conduct of major general Hampton, in refusing to join this army with a division of 4000 men under his command, agreeably to positive orders from the commander in chief, and as he has been assured, by the Secretary at War, of explicit instructions from the War Department. Thus deprived of a large portion of his promised force, the commander in chief feels himself bound by the sense of regard to this meritorious corps, and of sacred duty to the U. States, to spare the lives of brave men, and not to hazard the character or interests of the nation, by an unequal conflict. He with lively regret, and the deepest mortification, suspends the destined attack upon Montreal. But he assures this army that it is not abandoned."

The proclamation of gen. Wilkinson to the inhabitants of Canada is such as must be cordially approved by even the enemy himself. It is modest, honorable, free from gasconade, and holds out no lure for the seduction of the subjects of the enemy from their government.

JAMES WILKINSON,  
Major General and Commander in Chief of an expedition against the Canadas, to the Inhabitants thereof.

The army of the United States which I have the honor to command, invades these provinces to conquer, and not to destroy; to subdue the forces of his Britannic Majesty, not to war against his unoffending subjects—Those therefore, among you, who remain quiet at home, should victory incline on the American standard, shall be protected in their persons and property. But those who are found in arms, must necessarily be treated as avowed enemies.

To menace is unjust—to seduce dishonorable—yet it is just and humane to place these alternatives before you.

Done at the head-quarters of the army of the United States, this 6th day of November, 1813, near Ogdensburg, on the river St. Lawrence.

(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.  
By the general's command,  
(Signed) NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Major and Aid-de-Camp.

New-York, Dec. 2.

Major General Hampton, Col. Randolph, Major Lee, Captain Randolph, and several other officers arrived in this city yesterday, in the steam boat, from Albany.

Yesterday a dinner was given to Major General Harrison, at Tammany Hall.

Albany, Nov. 30.

At the last dates from the Army, Gen. Wilkinson was so seriously indisposed, as to render his recovery doubtful.

IMPORTANT.

His Excellency Governor Hawkins has received a letter from Gen. Thos. Pinkney, dated the 11th inst. containing an extract from the Secretary at War, directing Gen. Pinkney to cause every possible preparation to be made to repel an expected attack by the British, on our southern coasts. Gen. Pinkney is particularly instructed to attend to the defence of Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah. The Secretary of War informs Gen. Pinkney that from information just received from Halifax, it is believed the British have made every preparation for the attack.

Raleigh Star.

MASONIC.

THE Members of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, are hereby required to be punctual in their attendance at Mason's Hall, precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Monday next, (27th inst.) preparatory to the celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, and to do other business. Transient brethren are invited to participate in the festival.

By order of the W. M.  
W. S. DALLAM, Sec'y.

December 20, 1813.

Book Auction.

THIS Evening at 6 o'clock, at the Auction Room on Exchange Alley, Cheapside, will be sold at Auction, a valuable Collection of BOOKS.

Among them are several  
FAMILY & SCHOOL BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,  
SCHOOL & CHAP BOOKS.

ALSO, LADIES' MOROCCO SHOES,  
MENS' COARSE, Do.

And sundry other articles.

And on Wednesday Morning at 10 o'clock,  
A GIG & HARNESS,  
PLATED SADDLE NAILS,  
AND IRONS.

A quantity of MILLINERY, &c. &c. &c.  
A likely, healthy NEGRO LAD, about 18 years of age, may be had at private sale on a credit if requested. Apply at the Auction Room.

DAN. BRADFORD, Auc'r.  
Lexington, Dec. 20.

Shareholders

In the LEXINGTON JUVENILE LIBRARY, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Library room on Saturday the first of January, 1814, being the annual general meeting.

By order of the Directors,  
WM. HUSTON,  
LIBRARIAN.

NOTICE

IS given that Share No. 55, held by Zachary Long was on Friday the 3d inst. forfeited to the Library, according to the Constitution. Lexington, Dec. 21, 1813. 51-2t

Lost

ON Monday the 15th inst, it being Fayette court day, in Lexington, a

MOROCCO Pocket Book,

Containing several papers, a number promissory Notes—amongst others, a North Carolina Bank Note of Ten Dollars, No. 301. Any person finding the same & delivering it at the office of the Reporter, shall receive a reward of five dollars.

WILLIAM T. MILES.  
Dec. 18, 1813. 51-1

For Sale, otherwise to Rent.

A TRACT OF 110 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, in Fayette county, one half in hand and the other half 12 months—negotiable in any Bank in Kentucky. If not sold in a few weeks, it will be to rent. The farm is sufficiently large for 4 strong work hands, 32 acres are sown in wheat, the buildings are substantial, orchards, &c. Enquire of the printer.

Dec. 18, 1813. 51-3\*

Tobacco.

A Constant supply of the first rate crop TOBACCO, wanted for the New-York Manufactories, for which the highest price in cash will be given by

J. P. SCHATZEL.  
December 19, 1813. 51-3t.

Fayette County.

TAKEN UP by Samuel Steele, living on Scott's road, 4 miles from Lexington, a GRAY MARE, 13 hands high, branded B.S. on the near buttock, supposed to be 15 years old, appraised at \$12, before me, this 8th day of September, 1813. 51-3t

J. ROBB.

#### ORDINANCES

OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON.

WHEREAS it has become necessary that the Trustees of Lexington, should exercise the powers vested in them by the 3d section of an act entitled "An act, establishing a town at the Court-house in the county of Fayette"—to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the said lots; and particularly those contiguous to the lines which bound the town lands; wherefore,

Be it ordained and decreed by the Trustees aforesaid, That the north west boundary of lots designated by the letters A & W, and by the numbers 1, 39, 67, 58, 83 and 112, and of the in-lots, No. 23, 24 and 87, shall be and remain seventy-two and a half poles north west from the centre of Cross-street.

And be it further ordained and decreed, That the south east boundary of the out-lots, designated by the numbers 32, 42, 43, 46, 47, 24, 53, 82, 97 and 98, shall be and remain one hundred and thirty nine poles south east from the centre of Mulberry street.

And be it further ordained and decreed, That the south west boundary of the out lots, designated by the letters I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, shall be and remain fifty three poles south west from the centre of High street.

And be it further ordained and decreed, That the north east boundary of the out-lots, designated by the numbers 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112, shall be and remain three poles south west from the N. E. boundary line of the town lands.

Passed the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on the 7th day of October, 1813.

ANDREW MCALLA,  
CHAIRMAN, B. T. T. L.

A true copy from records,  
PETER I. ROBERT, CLK.

Out-Lot, No. 89.

TO be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the first day of January, at 12 o'clock, before the court-house door—Out-lot, No. 89, belonging to the town of Lexington—lying between sixth and seventh streets, and next lot but one to Limestone street—at 6, 12 & 18 months credit, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with approved indorsers.

JOHN POWLER, } Committee.  
LEWIS SANDERS, }  
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1813. 51-tds.

WANTED TO HIRE,

15 or 16 Negro Boys,

TO work in a Bagging Factory & Rope Walk, for a term of years, to whom liberal wages will be given.

ALSO—we wish to purchase Three or Four Hundred Weight of FLAX; we will take it delivered at our store in large or small quantities.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.  
Lexington, Dec. 20. 51-3t

Will be Rented

TO the highest bidder at the late residence of Thos. Turnham, dec. the MILL, DISTILLERY & PLANTATION of the said deceased in Woodford county, on clear Creek, on Tuesday the 28th of December.—Also, will be hired out at the same time and place, one LIKELY NEGRO MAN, for the term of one year—further particulars, and terms will be made known on that day by

ELIJAH CARTMILL, } Admrs.  
JOHN GRAVES, }

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Thos. Turnham, dec. either by note or book account, are hereby required to come forward to the administrators and settle the same immediately—no further indulgence will be given. All just demands against the estate of said dec'd. will be paid on application to

ELIJAH CARTMILL, } Admrs.  
JOHN GRAVES, }

December, 13, 1813. 51-3t

Fayette County, Sec.

TAKEN UP by William Combs, one mile from Bethel meeting house, six from Lexington, one Sorrel Horse, between Upper and Lower Sandusky, supposed to belong to some of Shelby's volunteers, 14 hands high, seven years old, large star in his forehead, branded T on the near shoulder, switch tail—appraised to twenty dollars, before me, this 3d day of December, 1813.

OLIVER KEEN.

PROSPECTUS.

A NEWSPAPER, TO BE CALLED

THE BACK-WOODSMAN,

Is proposed to be published in Lexington,

BY FRANCIS PENISTON.

THE Editor of the proposed publication vouches, that the principles of the Constitution will be supported—that truth shall be his guide; and a diffusion of those political tenets which bind the proud sons of America to that birth-right which was bestowed by Heaven, his ambition. To say that he will be able to detect every error which government may commit—that he understands its cabals and secrets—that he can pry into the heart of this or that commander, and judge of the purity of their motives by a counter or retrograde movement—that he will be able to arrest the dagger which may be prepared to stab the independence of our country, (with a variety of vain promises) is more than he will undertake to do. But reared in the back woods, and bound to his country by the most endearing ties, he will contribute his mite in support of that legacy which was purchased with the blood of our fathers—an emancipation from British tyranny and oppression.

It is not designed that the Back-Woodsman is to be a dull or plaintive echo of the times—the sickly chronicle of stale opinion;—but when occasion requires will be among the first in sounding glad tidings or assailing the camp of the enemy.

The publication of a Newspaper is not the work of a day—Printing materials must be procured, and a suitable correspondence established. However, the Editor flatters himself that he will be able to usher the Back-Woodsman into existence by the first of March, provided 500 subscribers are obtained. With his friends and the public he rests his hopes—either to blast his attempt, or raise him to an useful station in society.

Essays and Communications will be invited, to enrich his columns and instruct mankind.

CONDITIONS.—The Back-Woodsman will be published weekly, on a royal sheet, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at the customary Lexington price.

Sept. 13.

J. ROBB.





Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor  
**T. W. DYOTT, M. D.**

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in Philadelphia only at his Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 137, North-east corner of Race and North Second streets.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S  
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL.**  
OR, NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.  
Price one Dollar and fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, and various complaints resulting from impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases, of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and joints, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S  
CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;**  
Price \$1.50 cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable Medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, the hooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with the pulmonary complaints or disorder of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S  
CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,**  
(Price two dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S  
STOMACHIC BITTERS.**  
(Price one dollar.)

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnant pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numerous instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S  
INFALLIBLE WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,**  
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families. Price 50 cents.

**SYMPTOMS.**

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swollen belly; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or choleric pains; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitation of the heart; swoonings, cold sweats; palsy, epileptic fits, &c. &c.

Though numerous medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

**DR. DYOTT'S  
ANTIBILIUS PILLS,**

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant fevers.

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)  
These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious, Fever, Ague and Fever, Cholera, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestions, Costiveness, Hypochondriac & Hysterical complaints, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

**DR. DYOTT'S  
PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.**

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the itch.

(Price 50 cents per box.)  
**DR. DYOTT'S  
INFALLIBLE TOOTH-ACH DROPS,**

Price 50 cents.

**CIRASSIAN EYE-WATER,**

A sovereign remedy for all disorders of the

eyes. Price 50 cents.  
**DR. TISSOT'S**

CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price two dollars.)

**THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.**

(Price one dollar.)

**THE BALM OF IBERIA.**

Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing

defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. &c.

(Price two dollars.)

**THE RESTORATIVE DENTIFRICE**

For cleaning, whitening and preserving the

teeth and gums.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

Since these invaluable medicines were first

discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand

persons have experienced their happy and salutary

effects—many of whom from the lowest

stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above

genuine Medicines are signed on the outside cov-

ers with the signature of the sole proprietor

**T. W. DYOTT, M. D.**

A supply of the above Medicines just re-

ceived and for sale by the following agents:

**Messrs. McCalla, Gaines & Co.—Lexington, Ky.**

**James Ritchie, Merchant, Winchester, Ky.**

**Messrs. Crockett & Weisger, Frankfort, Ky.**

**John & James Bradshaw, Shelbyville, Ky.**

**William R. Hynes, Bardonia, Ky.**

**Messrs. Letcher & McKee, Lancaster, Ky.**

**Willie Young, & Co., Paris, Ky.**

**Rowland Hanna, Georgetown, Ky.**

**Geo. Howard, & Co.—Mount Sterling, Ky.**

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c.

may be had gratis at each of the above places.

**Dr. T. W. DYOTT** respectfully informs the

public, that the above mentioned genuine Medi-

cines, are prepared and sold in Philadelphia,

only at his wholesale and retail Drug and Fam-

ily Medicine Warehouse, No. 137, North East

Corner of Second and Race streets—where he

has constantly for sale a large and general as-

sortment of fresh drugs and medicines, of every

description, warranted genuine.

Those who purchase by the quantity for cash,

will be allowed a very liberal discount.

**N. B.** Country Storekeepers can obtain the

agency for vending the above Medicines on

commission, by addressing the Proprietor, ac-

companied with satisfactory reference, &c.

Letters post paid, from any part of the con-

tinent will meet attention.

July 29, 1813. 29—e. o. 1 year.

**To Journeymen**

**CABINET-MAKERS.**

**WANTED** immediately, three or four

Journeymen, to whom the highest wa-

ges, in Cash, will be given, and constant em-

ployment. None need apply but those that

are good workmen.

**JAMES MEGOWAN.**

Lexington, Nov. 25, 1813. 47—tf.

**Coach and Harness Making.**

**ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL**

**CARRY** on the above business on Main-Cross

street, and flatter themselves from their

experience in the first shops in New-York,

Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish

their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore

finished in the western country. Orders

respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49—tf

**Kentucky Farmers'**

**ALMANAC,**

**For the year 1814,**

**Just Published and for sale at this Office.**

**Winter Goods.**

**JOHN A. GOREHAM, & Co.**

**HAVE** just received a large supply of fash-

ionable

**Merchandise,**

from Philadelphia, which will be sold at their

usual low prices for Cash.

November 8, 1813. 45—13t.

**THE highest price IN CASH** will be given for

**FLAX SEED,**

delivered at our shop in Lexington, next door to

Oliver Keene's.

**Downing & Grant.**

**N. B.** We have a quantity of LINSEED

OIL for sale.

**D. & G.**

July 12, 1813. 28—tf

**REMOVAL.**

**J. P. SCHATZEL** has removed from his late

stand to the third house above the Insur-

ance Company, on Main Street, nearly oppo-

site the Post Office, where he has still on hand

and offers for sale, wholesale, a pretty general

assortment of

**DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.**

**N. O. LEANS SUGAR,** by the hhd or bbl.

**SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES,** by the bbl.

**8 CEROONS SPANISH INDIGO,**

**10,000 wt. ROLL BRIMSTONE,**

**PEPPER, PIMENTO, GINGER,**

**MADDER, ALLUM, COPPERAS**

**GUN POWDER, IMPERIAL &**

**YOUNG HYSON TEA,**

**MADEIRA WINE.**

33—  
Lexington, Aug. 16, 1813.

**Vaughn Academy.**

**I PURPOSE** resuming my school on the first

Monday in Nov.—Students from a distance

can be accommodated with board in the neigh-

borhood, and at my house. The English, La-

tin and Greek languages, with science in its

different departments, will be taught as the

progress of the students may require. Should

I meet with sufficient encouragement, a set of

Maps and Globes, will be procured, to facili-

tate the study of Geography, and Astronomy.

**J. MOORE.**

Vaughn, two miles from Lexington,

October, 9th, 1813. 41—tf.

**John Wainwright**

**MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,** respect-

fully informs his customers, that he has

been under the disagreeable necessity of again

removing his apothecary's shop. It is now

kept in the room lately occupied by Dr. Tonn,

opposite to the court house, where he has on

hand a very general assortment of

**MEDICINES AND PAINTS.**

He has lately received from New-York 300

dozen of **PATENT MEDICINES** of the last

importation, which he will sell to retailers at

the Philadelphia prices with the addition of

carriage expenses only.

Those Merchants and Manufacturers in the

western country, who have been in the habit

of importing their **AQUA FORTIS & OIL OF VI-**

**TRIOL,** are informed that they can be furnish-

ed with these articles superior in strength to

any brought over the mountains, and at the

same prices.

Lexington, Nov. 15th, 1813. 46—6t.

**For Sale,**

On a short credit, on invoice of

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES &**

**HARDWARE.**

Amounting to between 4 and \$5000, at a ve-

ry small advance. Apply at the Commission

Store of

**D. BRADFORD, Auct**

October 19, 1813.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

**STOLEN** or STRAYED from before Doctor

McCalla's shop, on Wednesday morning

the 15th instant, a BAY HORSE—his hind

feet and right fore foot white, a white snip

on his nose, shod before, about fifteen hands high,

five years old, had on a blind bridle and a rope

round his neck. Whoever will give informa-

tion where the said horse can be found, or de-

liver him to me, one mile from Lexington on

the Georgetown road, shall receive the above

reward.

**THOMAS GARNER.**

October 22, 1813. 43—tf

**Cry aloud & spare not.**

Hailo! good people, come and see,

Behold the poverty of me;

My clothes are old and badly worn,

I've little left to keep me warm.

The winds they do blow winter's cold,

I can't my feeble tongue withhold.

The old arrears, you'll settle up,

Which you have taken from my shop;

In justice you will pay the score

And keep the officer from your door.

Tax is high, house rent is higher,

To distress, I've no desire.

I hope my request you will meet,

And draw from me a full receipt,

Then my little stock will increase

To stand with you the winter's blast.

**W. T. ORYAN.**

October 25, 1813. 43—tf

**For Sale**

**A NEGRO WOMAN,** who has been accus-

tomed to the house; or I will exchange

said woman for a smart negro boy, from four-

teen to sixteen years of age.

**JOHN MARSH**

Lexington, Water street, Nov. 15, 181—46—tf

**RICHARD MARSH**

**RESPECTFULLY** informs the public, that he

has removed to the upper part of the Thea-

tre, where he continues to make and repair Um-

brellas as usual.

October 22, 1813. 43—tf

**To Rent.**

**THE** subscriber will rent his House, Store

and Cellar—as also a Coach-House and

Stable if required: the occupant can have

the stock on hand, on a credit by giving negoti-

able paper with a good indorser.—For further

particulars enquire at the said house.

**DANIEL WHITE.**

Lexington, October 15, 1813. 42

**J. H. & L. HAWKINS**

**Have** just received from Philadelphia a large

assortment of

**GOODS.**

They were well laid in at cash prices, and

will be sold low for cash.

They have for sale about \$5000 worth goods

by the Piece or Package.

**Best COTTON, by the bale.**

**COFFEE, by the barrel.**

**TEAS, by the box.**

A general assortment of **GROCERIES.**

They give Cash for Feathers and Linsey.

In addition to our present stock of goods,

have just received an elegant assortment of

Loventine Silks and Satens, of all colours, for

Lady's Pelices and Dresses.